**Wold History Units Benchmark I September 27 & 28**

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

\_\_\_\_ 1. We know little about prehistory, the vast period of time before the develolpment of writing. A variety of scientific fields analyze prehistoric clues to learn about ancient people. One scientific field that contributes to our knowledge of prehistory is Anthropology wich includes studying

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| a. | skeletons. | c. | culture |
| b. | artifacts. | d. | all of the above |

\_\_\_\_ 2. Culture is a group’s knowledge, beliefs, values, and customs. Which of the following is not a part of a people’s culture?

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| a. | religion | c. | art. and music |
| b. | dress | d. | ability to write. |

\_\_\_\_ 3. In 1974 Donald Johanson found the partial skeleton which he named Lucy. Tests showed tha Lucy had lived more than 3 million years ago. Johanson concluded that Lucy was a

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| a. | hominid. | c. | humanoid. |
| b. | Neanderthal. | d. | hominid ape. |

\_\_\_\_ 4. As prehistoric people improved their ability to adapt and create fire, they were able to move into Europe and northern Asia because they were able to.

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| a. | become hunter-gatherers. | c. | travel by night. |
| b. | protect themselves. | d. | live in colder regions. |

\_\_\_\_ 5. Around 10,000 years ago, a warming trend brought, an end to the last Ice Age. These changes caused many Ice Age plants and animals to become extinct, or die out. At the same time new plants and animals appeared in some places.. In areas where wild grain spread people noticed how plants tended to grow where seeds fell. Understanding that food could be grown from seeds marked the beginning of the

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| a. | Mesolithic Era | c. | Neolithic gatherer revolution. |
| b. | Neolithic agricultural revolution. | d. | Neolithic domestication revolution. |

\_\_\_\_ 6. The people most likely to advance rapidly were those who

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| a. | understood hunting the best. | c. | migrated most quickly. |
| b. | made the best weapons. | d. | none of the above |

\_\_\_\_ 7. Permanent settlements generally required

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| a. | standing army. | c. | a form of religion. |
| b. | a form of government. | d. | a form of irrigation. |

\_\_\_\_ 8. Trade between cultures led to

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| a. | cultural dissemination. | c. | cultural diffusion. |
| b. | cultural disparity. | d. | division of cultures. |

\_\_\_\_ 9. History basically begins when people start to

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| a. | trade with each other. | c. | produce food. |
| b. | keep records. | d. | create calendars. |

\_\_\_\_ 10. Egyptians could move goods up the Nile because

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| a. | it had a weak current. | c. | it flowed from south to north. |
| b. | of man-made canals. | d. | strong winds. |

\_\_\_\_ 11. The Rosetta stone was important because it

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| a. | helped decode hieroglyphics. | c. | showed the Phoenician alphabet. |
| b. | helped decode cuneiform. | d. | explained Egyptian religious beliefs. |

\_\_\_\_ 12. Hatshepsut was unusual among Egyptian rulers because

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| a. | he believed in one god. | c. | he believed in an afterlife. |
| b. | he believed he was god. | d. | she was female. |

\_\_\_\_ 13. Cuneiform was

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| a. | a stylus used for writing. |
| b. | a mummification process. |
| c. | Sumerian for *priest*. |
| d. | symbol-based writing. |

\_\_\_\_ 14. As large cities began to form, the first civilizations appeared. Although early civilization differed, they had several characteristics in common which were

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| a. | developed cities, organized government | c. | Record keeping, writing, art and architecture. |
| b. | specialization of labor, social classes | d. | all of the above |

\_\_\_\_ 15. A few examples of The Code Hammurabi, an Amorite king of Babylon. are listed below.

**196. If a man put out the eye of another man, his eye shall be put out.**

**198. If he put out the eye of a freed man,, he shall pay one-half of its value.**

**200. If a man knock out the teeth of his equal, his teeth shall be knocked out.**

**202. If any one strike the body of a man higher in rank than he, he shall receive sixty blows with an ox-whip in public.**

What do these laws suggest about class equality in Babylon?

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| a. | the punishments depended on a person’s social rank. | c. | Babylon had a democratic government. |
| b. | It was written down for all to see. | d. | He allowed preeists to retain their power and influence |

\_\_\_\_ 16. Cyrus the Great

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| a. | conquered Greece. | c. | fought on horseback. |
| b. | conquered Babylon. | d. | used chariots to fight. |

\_\_\_\_ 17. A civilization is a complex and organized society. The first civilizations arose in fertile river valleys These river valleys flooded annually and as a result spread mineral rich silt from the river bottoms onto the nearby land. The fertile land enabled people to

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| a. | create trade rules. | c. | build great cities |
| b. | improve transportation. | d. | none of the above |

\_\_\_\_ 18. The Twelve Tribes of Israel united under

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| a. | Abraham. | c. | Saul. |
| b. | Hyksos. | d. | David. |

\_\_\_\_ 19. The Indian subcontinent is separated from the rest of Asia by the

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| a. | Khyber Pass. | c. | Himalayas. |
| b. | Deccan. | d. | monsoons. |

\_\_\_\_ 20. Ancient Indus River valley cities based their protection around

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| a. | citadels. | c. | the Brahmins. |
| b. | monsoons. | d. | Harappans. |

\_\_\_\_ 21. The teachings of the Upanishads were passed along in the form of

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| a. | epics. | c. | the Ganges. |
| b. | the caste system. | d. | varnas. |

\_\_\_\_ 22. The ultimate goal of Hindus was to

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| a. | become Brahmins. | c. | to reach maya. |
| b. | reach reincarnation. | d. | to reach nirvana. |

\_\_\_\_ 23. The Buddha taught that the way to salvation was

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| a. | a life of selflessness. | c. | obedience to your caste. |
| b. | a life of Brahmin worship. | d. | out of human hands. |

\_\_\_\_ 24. Mahayana Buddhists viewed the Buddha as a(n)

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| a. | prophet | c. | fraud. |
| b. | savior. | d. | extension of Hinduism. |

\_\_\_\_ 25. One reason the Guptas lost power was because they

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| a. | converted to Buddhism. |
| b. | let local leaders become too powerful. |
| c. | let priests become too powerful. |
| d. | expanded too quickly. |

\_\_\_\_ 26. The Chinese developed a sense of superiority because of their

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| a. | military might. |
| b. | isolation from other cultures. |
| c. | contact with other cultures. |
| d. | development of architecture and engineering. |

\_\_\_\_ 27. Chinese writing became an art called

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| a. | pictographs. | c. | calligraphy. |
| b. | characters. | d. | ideographs. |

\_\_\_\_ 28.

A Tamil Poem

The poet enters the city by its great gate... It is a day of festival...The streets are broad rivers of people, folk of every race, buying and selling in the market-place or singing to the music of wandering minstrels. A drum beats, and a royal procession passes down the street, with elelphants leading to the sound of conchs [shell trumpts]...Meanwhile stall keepers ply their trade, selling sweet cakes, garlands or flowers, scented powder...Noblemen drivve through the streets in their chariots, their gold-sheathed swords flahshing, wearing brightly dyed garments and wreathes of flowers. From balconies and turrets the many jewels of the perfumed women who watch the festival flash in the sunli8ght. The people flock to the temples to worship to the sound of music, laying flowers before the images and honoring the holy sages.

What actions and details in the poem migh be useful to historians?

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| a. | The details describe some of the products and foods made in Madurai |
| b. | a. and d.. |
| c. | The author’drawing an emotional response from the reader. |
| d. | The author’s use of sights, smells, and sounds, helps bring the scene to life. |

\_\_\_\_ 29. Religion was the foundation upon which the ancient Hebrews, and later Jews, based their whole society. Today Judaism’s central beliefs continue to influence Jewish society such as

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| a. | belief in many gods | c. | eating any kind of meat |
| b. | following the New Testament | d. | None of the above |

\_\_\_\_ 30. The merchants traveling between China and Central Asia used a series of overland routes. This network of routes eventually stretched fromn China 4,000 miles across the heart of Asia to the Mediterranean Sea.. This route that linked China, to India, the Middle East, and the Roman Empire was called the

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| a. | Silk Roads |
| b. | Northwest Passage |
| c. | Kyber Pass |
| d. | Cumberland Gap |

\_\_\_\_ 31. Confucius taught about the importance of family, respect for elders, and

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| a. | reverence for political leaders. | c. | respect for the Dao. |
| b. | reverence for ancestors. | d. | respect for the yin and yang. |

\_\_\_\_ 32. Unlike Confucius, Laozi’s teachings did not

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| a. | address the family. | c. | address politics. |
| b. | address the Dao. | d. | warn against seeking power. |

\_\_\_\_ 33. The rise of Buddhism accompanied the

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| a. | fall of the Han dynasty. | c. | rise of the Han dynasty. |
| b. | fall of the Qin dynasty. | d. | rise of Confucianism. |

\_\_\_\_ 34.

Unification

The Upper and Lower Egypt were first unified around 3100 BC by Menes from Upper Egypt.. Menes founded Egypt’s first dynasty, or series of rulers from the same family. Through its long history, Egypt was ruled by a string of dynasties. He adopted the symbols of both Upper and Lower Egypt, which were the cobra and vulture and used both symbolic colors, red and white. Later Egyptian rulers used both sets of symbols to show their power over all Egypt. What is the main idea of the passage?

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| a. | Egypt was ruled by dynasties. | c. | Menes combined people that had different customs. |
| b. | The symbols of Upper and Lower Egypt were the same. | d. | Upper Egypt prayed to a vulture goddess. |

**Essay**

35. How were women viewed in ancient societies? Use examples to support your point of view.

**Wold History Units Benchmark I September 27 & 28**

**Answer Section**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. ANS: D PTS: 1

2. ANS: D PTS: 1

3. ANS: A PTS: 1

4. ANS: D PTS: 1

5. ANS: B PTS: 1

6. ANS: D PTS: 1

7. ANS: B PTS: 1

8. ANS: C PTS: 1

9. ANS: B PTS: 1

10. ANS: C PTS: 1

11. ANS: A PTS: 1

12. ANS: D PTS: 1

13. ANS: D PTS: 1

14. ANS: D PTS: 1

15. ANS: A PTS: 1

16. ANS: B PTS: 1

17. ANS: D PTS: 1

18. ANS: C PTS: 1

19. ANS: C PTS: 1

20. ANS: A PTS: 1

21. ANS: A PTS: 1

22. ANS: D PTS: 1

23. ANS: A PTS: 1

24. ANS: B PTS: 1

25. ANS: B PTS: 1

26. ANS: B PTS: 1

27. ANS: C PTS: 1

28. ANS: B PTS: 1

29. ANS: D PTS: 1

30. ANS: A PTS: 1

31. ANS: B PTS: 1

32. ANS: C PTS: 1

33. ANS: A PTS: 1

34. ANS: C PTS: 1

**ESSAY**

35. ANS:

Women had little value in most ancient societies. They were to obey their fathers, husbands, or sons. They were not allowed to own property or study religious texts. Men were allowed to have more than one wife, but women did not have more than one husband. Women were regarded as valueless without their husbands or other male family menbers..

PTS: 1